

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$12.

VOLUME XXXVII.—No. 114

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—LONDON ASSURANCE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—BLACK FRIDAY.
WOODS' MUSICAL, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances after 8 o'clock and evening—SEA OF ICE.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—ARTICLE 47.
ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MACFARLANE'S NEW HIBERNIAN.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—A Lost Life—SPECTER DRAMAS.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLETS FANTASTIQUES OF HENRI DORT.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—THE IRON CHEST.
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—THE POWER OF LOVE; OR, WOMAN PUT TO RIGHTS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LAILA ROOKH.
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third av.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23d st.—FRENCH COMEDY—UN CAPRICIO—ALEXANDRE DUMAS, &c., &c.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE KING'S RIVAL.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—Comic Vocalists, Negro Acts, &c.—THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—THE VOICES FAMILY.
UNION LEAGUE THEATRE, 26th st. and Madison av.—MADAME ELIZABETH.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 20 Bowery.—NEGRE ECCECITATIES, BURLESQUES, &c. Matinee at 2½.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT.
ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA REPRESENTATION—NORMA—LA FAVORITA.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 23, 1872.

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EX-CONGRESSMAN GRINNELL and Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, have declared for the liberal republicans and shaken hands over past personal grievances. And yet the world moves.

PRESIDENT THIERS' PERPLEXITIES.—The French National Legislative Assembly resembled in session after the Parliamentary recess yesterday. President Thiers was at his post. The Chief of State proposed a programme of the order of business, recommending its adoption by the members. The versatility of a French opposition was shown in the fact that the House adopted the measures for debate, but exactly reversed the rule of the members, placing their first measure last, and deferring it to an indefinite future, and making the bill which the President said should be deferred the second on the paper for debate. M. Thiers has a hard time of it; but he is a very patient as well as a prudent and able man.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE (liberal republican) asserts that the organization of a reform party at Cincinnati will not more be a resurrection of the democratic party than it was a revival of the whig party when Trumbull, Palmer, Geary, Boutwell, Banks, Hale, Hamlin, Fremont, Hickman, Forney and other leaders of the republican party left the democracy and united with whigs and abolitionists to overthrow the slave oligarchy. This being the case, what hope is there for the democracy at Cincinnati next week?

THE RELIC OF BARBARISM came up before the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday in an action appealed from a Georgia Court. The action was on a note given for the price of a slave. The Georgia Court held that the contract was invalid under the thirteenth amendment. Justice Swaine delivered the opinion of the Court, which was that the amendment did not affect the question, the contract being enforceable in all the Courts when made. The Chief Justice dissented, and will give his grounds hereafter. This is a very important decision, and will, doubtless, move many Southern planters to demand consequential damages.

THE BOSTON JOURNAL (administration) says political reform is the Dolly Varden of politics. More properly it might be likened to Joseph's coat of many colors, and something about thirty pieces of silver might be mentioned in the same connection.

CASSIUS M. CLAY has been making an anti-Grant speech in Kentucky. It is so peppered all over with personal pronouns that it is difficult to ascertain where the real sentiment comes in.

The Alabama Case—Reply of the American Government—What Is the Situation?

The danger with the present discussions of the Alabama case is that our people may be disposed to drift away from the real issues. There is a strong effort to create false issues, which should be promptly met and avoided. Thus many of our prominent journals and publicists pretend to regard the whole matter as an effort on the part of our government to obtain an undue advantage over England, or to hold Her Majesty to an interpretation of the treaty altogether foreign to the purposes of those who signed it. In Washington this sentiment seems to have risen to the magnitude of a lobby, and the unholy and desperate influences which we have been accustomed to meet in railway charters and land grants, and which have shed so pernicious an influence upon legislation and public morals, are striving to determine a question of international honor and national peace. The champion of this sentiment is no less a man than our distinguished fellow citizen, Cyrus W. Field. Mr. Field's enterprises and associations have thrown him so much into the society of Englishmen that he has become, in a peculiar way, a representative type of English feeling. And, having recently returned from Europe, his mind is naturally quickened and colored by the emotions that would arise from intercourse with lords and gentlemen in a condition of ignorant anger towards America. It is unfortunate, also, that many of our American journalists are subjects of the British monarchy, and discuss this case as though the United States were an English colony and under allegiance to the Crown. They write as though this treaty affected us as a ministerial measure would affect Canada or Australia; and their eagerness to condemn America and to make it appear that we, in some way, took an advantage of England and induced Her Majesty's Commissioners to sign a treaty which we construe far differently from what was intended—that, in plain phrase, we deceived the Queen's Ambassadors. Their efforts could not be greater were they really in the secret service of the British Foreign Office.

And yet, when we read closely the record, we find nothing that does not show on the part of Mr. Fish and his colleagues the most honorable and frank diplomacy. There are certain landmarks in this discussion that cannot be overlooked, and when we review them we see at once the timidity, the pusillanimity—we do not want to say the disloyalty and perfidy—of those who discuss the Alabama case in the spirit of Englishmen. This treaty is more of an English than an American act. We conceded it in the spirit of friendliness. It is of no practical value to us, while to England, and especially the supremacy of the English naval power, it is everything. The English did all possible injury to the United States when it was felt that the rebellion would destroy or divide our ascendancy upon this Continent. They are naturally anxious to condone those acts, and escape from their consequences, now that it is seen that the war has strengthened us and lifted us from a position among the minor kingdoms and nations to be one of the great Powers of the earth. In any treaty England would have all to gain and America nothing to lose. We can gain nothing and we have lost everything. Once a great maritime Power, with our commerce upon every sea, we have practically been driven from the ocean. This was done by English ships and guns and mainly by Englishmen. The painted rag which covered the deed and represented the confederacy was an emblem only. The fact behind the emblem constitutes our grievance. The injury inflicted upon us by England, when we were a belligerent and she a neutral Power, would be retaliated upon her should she ever become a belligerent and we a neutral Power. To avoid this, to terminate a condition of affairs which virtually put England under bonds to America to keep the peace at all times and with all nations, was the sole purpose of the treaty. In consenting to the negotiation we did an act of kindness to England. And yet it is now contended that England in some way made an extraordinary concession to America when she agreed to the treaty. What did she concede? What had we to gain by any negotiations? When we had everything to gain, when England, by simply executing her laws and observing her obligations as a neutral Power, would have done us an incalculable service, she was our enemy. The moment we were powerful enough to defend ourselves and resent any injustice she became our friend, and yearned for a treaty which would save her commerce from the injury she inflicted upon the commerce of the United States.

This is the first landmark in the discussion. The second is in the presentation of the case for consequential damages by Mr. Fish. This was done in the sittings of the Joint High Commission, and not for the first time in our case, as is generally believed. It is a matter of record that Mr. Fish, when the Alabama question was reached in the discussions of the Joint High Commission, read a carefully prepared paper, setting forth these consequential damages as something in existence and to be considered and decided. That fact was reported to England; it was known to the Ministry; Lord Tenterden, with his own hand, embodied it in the protocol. There was no objection on the part of the English; no such objection as was made and recorded by us when the claim for damages on account of the Fenian invasions of Canada was made. Lord de Grey and his associates felt, as we felt, that it was wise and statesmanlike to refer these consequential damages to Geneva. They knew, as we knew, that we cared nothing for any money allowance and expected none; that we would, as a maritime Power, be quite content to have the principle established that no neutral nation could be held for consequential damages by reason of violations of neutrality on the part of her subjects. There was no mystery, no double dealing, no concealment, no surprise in the matter. And yet the argument is made so assiduously as to be generally believed here to a great extent, and in England almost universally, that no such transactions took place; that we made no sign of our purpose to ask for the consideration of these claims until we came to prepare our Geneva case; that we really meant to compel the English to pay us an indemnity as great as France

paid to Germany; that, in the guise of amity and peace, we were disposed to exact the penalties of war. This is the view of the English, and this view is eagerly pressed by the English newspapers in America. Because the English people are angry and passionate, and, through the timidity of the Ministry and the apathy of their press, absolutely ignorant of the character of these negotiations; because Mr. Gladstone lacks the moral courage to tell his countrymen the truth and assume the responsibility of the truth, our government is censured as having deceived England and taken an unmanly advantage of its generosity.

The third landmark, which the English press at home and abroad fails to see, is that England herself presented a claim for consequential damages against the United States upon the Ministry. By our constitution we absolutely forbade the payment of the Confederate debt in any shape or form. When the correspondence took place between Mr. Fish and Sir Edward Thornton, preceding the Joint High Commission, our Secretary was careful to insert an express stipulation that no claim for the payment of such Confederate bonds as had been purchased by Englishmen should be pressed on the part of England. To this stipulation Sir Edward assented, and it became a solemn compact between two nations. And yet when the Board of Assessors met at Washington this claim for the payment by the United States of Confederate bonds, purchased by Englishmen who gave their money to aid in destroying our government, was formally presented. The English regard it as a claim for consequential damages, and our government pleaded and accepted judgment. Now, here was a claim infinitely more annoying to us than any claim we have made could be to England; a claim that if admitted might have led to our assumption of the whole Confederate loan. Did Mr. Fish publish this claim to the world? Did he excite the press to inveigle and denunciation? Did he pander to an excited and sensitive public sentiment by creating prejudice against England? Did he call upon the people to resent the dishonor attempted to be put upon the country? Did he seek a popularity that would have swiftly come to him by perilling the treaty? He protested against the course of the British in presenting the claim, and met the obligations of the treaty by pleading before the tribunal to its merits and accepting judgment. He did what he expected Mr. Gladstone to do. The judgment was in our favor in this instance, as it would most likely have been in favor of England at Geneva. All of this is a matter of record—of plain, intelligent history. It throws a living light upon the whole discussion and does great honor to our management of the question.

We shall be glad, in the interest of peace and magnanimity, to have this whole question settled in a manner that will be honorable to both nations. We deplore the differences that have overshadowed the two countries with the darkest clouds that have been seen since 1812. We mourn for that harmony and good feeling and alliance that but yesterday seemed to draw America and England together as one nation—to bring them nearer than at any time since the Revolution. We shrink from the calamity—we might say the crime—of war between the great English speaking nations. We saw with pain the paralysis and atrophy of business that seemed to grow from year to year, and the interruption of which has cost us more in money alone than we could ever hope to obtain from the Geneva Tribunal. Above all, we grieved to think that the principle of arbitration, as a substitute for war, which seemed about to be hallowed into a compact of international law, should be cast aside. And we felt that the end of the discussion would be to throw both nations back for a generation, at least, in the path of progress, and postpone indefinitely the achievement of that splendid destiny for which true men in both countries have prayed so long. And if Mr. Field and the volunteer curbstone statesmen in Washington can show us any way to avoid what we fear and undo what has been done we shall feel that they are among the blessed. But we cannot hope for peace through dishonor. We cannot submit to the imputation of having in any way deceived England, especially when the record shows the contrary. Mr. Fish is nothing. General Grant is nothing. Let them be hurled out of place, if it can be shown they are in any way responsible for the misunderstanding. But no such responsibility attaches to them. So far as we can see they have shown delicacy and kindness. If the treaty is to stand England must recede. If, as we fear, it will fall, then we are simply where we were before it was made, no better and no worse, conscious that we have done our part in an honorable, brotherly, generous spirit, and waiting calmly for rulers to arise in England capable of understanding the two countries and of making a treaty with America, honorable to both nations, and not the means of insult to either.

The Proposed New Atlantic Cable.

The London press generally has noticed favorably a new project for laying another Atlantic telegraph cable. It appears from an extract from one of the journals, which we published yesterday, that a company has been formed, entitled the Great Western Telegraph Company, with a capital of six millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that contracts have been made for this purpose. It is stated positively that a contract for making and laying the cables—one from England to the United States and another from the United States to the West Indies—was made on the 8th of this month with Hooper's Telegraph Works, and that the contractors have stipulated to take one-third of the capital stock. So far, then, this looks like business. Combinations are spoken of with other cable and telegraph companies, and especially with the Great Northern Telegraph Company, for a connection with Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia and with Northern Asia. The intention is to bring the line direct from England to New York or to as near a point as practicable on New York. We are promised a reduction of charges for messages to one-half the present rate. There appears to be, however, some opposition from rival companies, and that mainly on the ground of exclusive privileges obtained for landing cables from the United States. Now, the people of this country are interested in having greater and cheaper telegraphic fa-

cilities with Europe and other parts of the world, and whoever will give them ought to be encouraged in their undertaking. If any company will find the capital and accomplish the work the right to land a cable should be conceded. All that the people and government of the United States should require is the certainty of the work being done and that the charges for messages shall be within reasonable and moderate limits. With a reduction of rates there would be work enough for several Atlantic cables, and, therefore, a rivalry for this immense and increasing business may be useful. At all events there should be no obstruction placed in the way of any Atlantic or other ocean cable enterprises.

The Charter and Its Prospects—The Disfranchising Clause.

A great deal of speculation is going on in regard to the constitutionality of the cumulative voting principle involved in the new charter passed by the Legislature for the city of New York, and as to the action of Governor Hoffman on the bill, which is still in his hands. Some respectable lawyers publish opinions unfavorable to the constitutionality of the proposed system of voting, and probably as many legal gentlemen as might be needed would furnish opinions on the other side. To men of common sense it appears, at least, in conflict with our received ideas of republican government to authorize one elector to cast nine ballots for a single candidate for office. The argument that every elector has the same privilege is a mere begging of the question. If eight thousand electors vote each for nine separate ballots each. If five thousand voters divide their forty-five thousand votes between five candidates the latter receive nine thousand votes each, and are all elected. Thus a minority of the people elect a majority of the officers, and democratic republican government is at an end. It is no longer the due representation of the minority, but the destruction of the rights of the majority.

It is immaterial what course Governor Hoffman may think fit to take in regard to the Charter bill. If true to his democratic principles he will doubtless veto it. It is difficult to see how he can affix his signature to such a law, especially as, by the lavish use of the veto power, he has established the precedent of refusing his assent to bills on other than constitutional objections. But the republican legislators will probably pass the charter over his veto. They cannot afford to side with a democratic executive against the reformers of New York, and hence we may safely reckon that the election provided by the charter will take place on the 21st of May next. There is, however, one provision in the law that needs amendment. As it now stands, requiring thirty days' residence in a district to entitle an elector to vote, twenty-five thousand citizens who change their homes on the 1st of May would be disfranchised. We can scarcely suppose this to be the intention of the Legislature, and hence we insist that a brief supplementary law should be at once passed abrogating this provision so far as the present spring election is concerned. This is a simple act of justice to the citizens of New York, and there can be no objection on the part of any member of the Legislature to righting such an evident wrong.

Removed Change in the British Cabinet.

The London Daily News gives currency to the rumor that a change is about to take place in the British Cabinet; that Mr. Gladstone and his friends will retire, giving place to a conservative Ministry, and that a general election for Parliament will follow at an early day. The government defeat, it is predicted, will take place on Mr. Fawcett's bill relative to the University of Dublin, which has been made a Cabinet question. A general election would not of necessity follow a defeat of the Ministry, and it is not improbable, judging from past experience, that Mr. Gladstone will yet be able to bridge over what may appear to be a very difficult passage in his official career and still retain power. Queen Victoria presided at a Cabinet Council which assembled at Windsor yesterday. Advice dated in London last night state that it was asserted positively in the metropolis at that hour that Mr. Gladstone will not resign, but will make a saving concession to the High Churchmen and ultra Protestant spirit of the opposition by pledging the Ministry not to endow a Roman Catholic University in Ireland. This will secure a majority against Mr. Fawcett's bill in the Commons, but will be very displeasing to Cardinal Cullen in Dublin. There is no doubt that the popularity of the English Premier has suffered during the past eighteen months, and the hitch in the Washington Treaty comes at an unfortunate time to add to the embarrassments of the Irish education question. In Disraeli he has a watchful and untiring opponent, ready at any moment to take advantage of errors or to avail himself of circumstances. Should the present Ministry fall, previous or subsequent to an election, it would no doubt be succeeded by a liberal conservative Cabinet under Disraeli and the Earl of Derby.

Cincinnati's Convention and Cincinnati's Candidate.

The liberal movement, which has raked up so many political aspirations out of a chaos of conflicting elements, is settling in earnest towards Cincinnati. Our correspondence from the chief city of Ohio proves this in the activity of the avant-couriers of the State delegations at that city. Curious, indeed, is the effort to blend and mingle things so as to make the road supposed to lead from Cincinnati to the White House a possible one for the most opposite political faiths to travel in harmony and comfort. The possible success of this endeavor it will be impossible to prejudge, but we are assured that no known political device will be left untried which can trim the sails of protection so as to run her somewhat before the free trade wind. They are looking to the steering gear any way. But the main perplexity centres in the candidates. It seems to be felt that the right man is everything, and the platform something to be suited to the candidate. Of the number who aspire, secretly or avowedly, Judge Davis, of Illinois, seems to be pushing boldly to the front, while Senator Trumbull, who did so much to set the movement on its legs, seems in a fair way to be snuffed out by his bluff Illinois brother, who is in any case a Presidential candidate. Charles

Francis Adams, with the New England people, holds a prominent but not enduring chance, as it seems possible the want of enthusiasm in his regard will send them to look for another oracle. Governor Brown, of Missouri, is another of the likely liberals. He offers some very tempting qualities as a stump orator, the Simon Pure success and first liberal Governor, but without anything very national in his record. For the second place on the ticket Greeley and Curtis seem destined to grapple. Nearly every State has been heard from in this movement, and its friends believe it has gone beyond the region of a mere experiment. Time will tell.

Rapid Transit for New York—The Fight Among the Speculators.

The incorporators of the New York Central Underground Railway Company present a memorial to the State Legislature against the Vanderbilt Tunnel bill, already passed by the Senate. The effect and intention of this eleventh hour scheme, they say, is "to rob the Central Underground of its vested chartered rights, and to destroy the opportunity which now presents itself to that company to serve the public by the establishment of free and efficient means of rapid transit through the city of New York." The memorialists go on to state that their alleged "vested rights" were originally under the control of the Philistines; to wit, of members of the late New York Ring, who used their authority as directors to suppress the activity of the company and to destroy its charter for the purpose of promoting other schemes in which they were interested. Now, however, these designing persons are happily disposed of, and the management has passed into the hands of honest and competent men, who were just on the point of setting to work in earnest, provided the Legislature would only consent to give them "that financial strength and standing which was needed for perfect success," when in steps the Commodore with his Harlem Railroad extension bill and his powerful legislative influence to disturb all their plans. The object of the Vanderbilt proposition, it is charged, is to monopolize travel from the West for the Hudson River and Harlem railroads. The new tunnel road is to run only to Fifty-ninth street, and a provision inserted by the Senate absolutely forbids its connection with any other roads than the Harlem and Hudson River, thus virtually excluding all other lines from entrance to the city. The memorialists declare their intention to fight the law in the courts should it be enacted by the Legislature, and thus an expensive and protracted litigation is certain to ensue, and to still further embarrass and delay the rapid transit so much needed and desired by the people.

In addition to this appeal on behalf of the Central Underground Company the New York and Boston Railroad Company enter the field against the Vanderbilt proposition, and declare it to be designed only to head off the new route of travel opened by that corporation by the construction of a line from the Harlem River to the eastern line of Putnam county, to a point of connection with the Boston, Hartford and Erie road, which route will be open for use during the coming summer. If the Legislature passes the Vanderbilt bill this and all other lines will be dependent upon the Commodore for access to the city, and there will be no real rapid transit for the actual residents of New York and Westchester county such as the interests of the city demand. "The franchise for carrying passengers throughout the city of New York," says the Vice President of the New York and Boston Railroad, "ought to be given to an independent corporation, and all its privileges ought to be free and open on like terms to every external railroad corporation which brings passengers to the city of New York."

The remedy for all these evils and for all this squabbling and fighting is within the reach of the Legislature. Let the city build two great viaduct roads along the North and East River lines on both sides of the city, and let all exterior railroads terminate at Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and their passengers and freight be distributed over the city lines. This will be fair to all interests, and will encourage the construction of other roads, as well as accommodate the citizens of New York. It is clear that by no other means can litigation be avoided and the much-needed rapid transit be secured without delay. The Legislature has yet time to cast out all these schemes of interested speculators, and to pass a law authorizing the city to loan its credit and issue bonds for the construction of the viaduct railways, subject, if the members choose, to an endorsement of the proposition by the electors of the city. This is the only proper solution of the difficulty, and it is evident that personal and corrupt considerations alone can prevent the Legislature from doing this much, at least, for the suffering million and a half of people who now reside or do business in New York.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Game at Baltimore for the Championship Between Marylanders and New Yorkers—Victory for the Baltimoreans.

BALTIMORE, April 22, 1872.
An immense throng gathered this afternoon at the opening of Newington Park, near this city, to witness the game of base ball between the Mutuals, of New York, and the Baltimore Club, in their first contest for the championship. The weather was delightful and fully five thousand people, a large number of whom were ladies, were present. Both sides came upon the field with their best men in place—of the Mutuals, Hatfield being at second base, Stout on the first, while Cummings tossed the ball. Bechtel took the left field, Boyd the third base, Hicks the right field, and Mills stood behind the bat.
At twenty minutes past three P. M. the game was called. The Mutuals winning the toss and sending the Baltimoreans to the bat, Mr. A. V. Robinson, of Washington, acting as umpire. The playing throughout the entire game was very poor, that of the Mutuals being the worst ever known of that club. Some allowance may, however, be made for their shortcoming, as the grounds were new and exceedingly soft. The game lasted a little over two hours, and resulted in a victory for the Baltimore nine by a score of 14 to 8.
In the first two innings the Mutuals scored one run each, while in the third and fourth they went out for a round. In the fifth two runs were added to their score; also in the sixth, while in the seventh and eighth one run only was made, and in the last one another blank was their only compensation. There was much astonishment at the result of the game, and considerable money changed hands, as bets were freely offered at odds in favor of the Mutuals, even after the game began.
On Thursday the return game between these clubs will be played at the same grounds. This is the third game of the championship series won by the Baltimore Club.
The ladies of St. Andrew's church, Harlem, gave a series of entertainments of pantomime, tableaux, &c., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Academy of Music.
"Martha," Plotow's sparkling opera, was presented at the Academy last night, and, though the performance secured the constant applause of the audience, we are inclined to think the selection of this opera for presentation was a mistake on the part of the management. The character of the music is not calculated to bring out the best points of any of the artists, and on few occasions on which they have a chance to display their powers are not sufficient to invest the performance with any very absorbing interest; last night it dropped visibly. We had formed no very high expectations in regard to Wachtel's Lancelotti—the part is evidently unsuited to his bravura style of execution—but even we were disappointed. Of course at moments he was effective and brilliant. With a voice such as he possesses he cannot well avoid being so sometimes, were it only by accident. But in spite of these undoubtedly brilliant passages his rendering of the rôle was unsatisfactory. He made his chief effort in the aria, "M'appare, tut'amor," and, regarded simply as a piece of vocalization, it was certainly wonderful in the clearness and fullness of the tones, and pointed forth. The timbre of Wachtel's voice is unrivaled; but though it possesses great flexibility, even in the higher notes, he is not a singer of extraordinary tenderness. In the rendering of the stronger passions his robust style of singing makes him unapproachable, and it is very evident that he is never likely to achieve the success of any other artists. Santley sang well in the small part of Plunkett, but it was not possible to do much with it. The rendering of the canzone "Oh me, oh me" was delightful, and secured him a large encore. Madame Parepa-Rosa can hardly be regarded as an ideal Lilla Enrichetta. Her voice was good, and she sang with a strong color, which her constant singing puts upon it. This was especially remarkable in the opening trio and the celebrated spinning wheel quartet, but she put forth all her power in the lovely Irish air which she sang to embellish her opera. She sang "The Last Rose of Summer" with great brilliancy and much feeling, and was rewarded by an enthusiastic recall. Miss Phillips sang in the part of Nancy, a rôle quite unsuited to her voice. The concerted pieces, which abound in this opera, were poorly rendered, the celebrated "Spinning Quartet" being a complete failure. The only chorus which was given with striking effect was in "Ah, che va perdono iddio," the finale of the third act. We hope this opera will not be repeated. It is really an injustice to the artists and to the public, there are so many other operas of the best qualities of the combination can be displayed, and as the time of departure draws so near that the company should be careful to appear only in the best of their work. Their companions were marked by a judicious execution. On Wednesday night "William Tell" will be given, and the company will be well pleased that has ever been presented to a New York audience. Santley, Wachtel, Carl, Parepa-Rosa and Doria will appear together.

Niblo's Garden—"Black Friday."

"Black Friday," to which the town has looked forward for the past week as its coming sensation, was produced for the first time last evening, and met with a very flattering reception. The house was full, but not very much overcrowded, in spite of an interruption of a couple of hundred Philadelphians, some of whom were in an interesting though somewhat unpleasant state of spiritual oblivion to decency and good manners. There had been fears that the piece would be the cause of a general disturbance, owing to the notorious connection with the life and death of the late Prince of Erie; but these proved, happily, unfounded, and, with the exception of a festive howl of "police" occasionally set up by one of the strangers from the Quaker City, and a feeble attempt at hissing at the fall of the curtain on the final tableau, the play was permitted to proceed to its conclusion without a notable disturbance. It was indeed too utterly bad to provoke any feeling stronger than that of extreme degree of disgust and contempt, and the audience, with the exception of a few detached leaves from the career of James Fisk, Jr., who here and there a varying note of applause, gave, for example, as a suggestion that Stokes committed forgery as well as murder. No doubt the deviations from the known story of the chief villain of the Erie Ring, and the whole plot, have been handled with a certain amount of skill, and the piece, in the whole of special pleading. Rob King is in personal appearance and manners a wilfully accurate copy of Fisk, and every other expression and phrase are put in his mouth which are historic utterances of the Prince of Erie; and so, though every act is revived with scarcely such marked success, Dash Hoffman may at once be recognized as Stokes, and Violet Spearheart as a certain other notorious actress in that sad drama of real life which ended the wretched day in the cemetery of a quiet little village in Vermont. But the exciting materials thus seized by the playwrights have been handled with a certain amount of skill, and the piece, in the whole of special pleading. 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